NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1892.-TWELVE PAGES.

FOR FAIR ELECTIONS.

MR. CLEVELAND'S INSTRUCTIONS IN 1888.

HE ORDERED ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE VOTING IN TENNES-

SEE-HOW FORCE WAS TO BE USED. The bugaboo of the "Force bill" which the Democrats are using to attract attention from the real issues of the campaign will be an utter failure. As the history of this and similar measures becomes known it is shown that the Repub- LEASES TO THE NEW-HAVEN TO BE RATIFIED. licans are not alone in desiring that there should he some power to watch over the Federal elections in certain parts of the country, and to see that they are conducted fairly. Long before the bill which the Democrate term the "Force bill" was thought of, Mr. Cleveland, who was then the President of the United States, wrote to the Attorney-General, Mr. Garland, under date of

October 5, 1888, as follows: Dear Sir: You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointments of supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and the performance of their duties, and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the Constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the Government. Yours truly,

[GROVER CLEVELAND.]

Immediately afterward this letter was sent by Attorney-General Garland to S. F. Wilson, United States Marshal at Nashville, Tenn. :

States Marshal at Nushville, Tenn.:

Sir: In pursuance of a letter of the 5th inct., from the President, directing the Attorney General to take charge of the "appointment of special deputy marshals, the performance of their duties and their compensation, together with the compensation of supervisors," at the Commensional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of titles 24 and 26, chapter 7, title 70 of the Revisal Statutes. Under sections 2,022 and 2,024 Revised Statutes, you have power to keep the peace, protect supervisors, preserve order, prevent frands and enforce the law in towns of twenty thousand inhabitants and upward.

supervisors, preserve order, prevent that a force the law in towns of twenty thousand inhabitants and upward.

You should make yourself familiar with the statutes referred to and see that they are understood by your deputies, who should be discreet men, impressed with the importance of an honest franchise.

The manner of ciscbarding tiese duties by y urself and your deputies is largely left to your discretion. In matters involving questions of law you are directed to consult the attorney of the United States for your district for needed information and advice. It is assumed that the duties can be performed without infiffiging upon the rights of any clidren in a manner that shall be firm, and at the same time free from any unnecessary display of authority.

It is not expected that supervisors and deputy marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so informed. Within this time all can be dene, it is thought, that ought to be. You need vigitant men, who are conscientious workers, and no others.

Some instructions about the method of payment of these deputies fellow, and the Attorney-General then says that upon payment being completed the accounts should be approved by the court and forwarded to his department for action under the Executive order mentioned.

Mr. Cleveland's letter was dated October 5. The instructions issued in accordance with that letter, and presumably by reason of the intermediate instructions from the Attorney-General to Marshal Wilson, appear to have been dated the The process of providing for Democratic

guardianship over the polls in Tennessee seems to have been conducted with the atmost celerity. Mr. Wilson issued general instructions to deputies on the moring of election day, ordering them "to aid and assist supervisors of the election in the verification of the lists of persons voting at different places; to keep the peace and protect the supervisors; to preserve order; to prevent fraudulent voting, or fraudulent or illegal conduct on the part of any officer of election. Legitimate argument and persuasion are proper to induce voters to vote for one or another class of candidates. obstructions or hindrances by one person or set of persons, interposed in the way of another person or set of persons voting as their choice dictates is a violation of Federal law." "And any person or persons," he said, "guilty of this offence in your presence you will arrest at once without warrant; you will arrest no persons without a warrant therefor properly sworn out, unless the persons commit a violation of law in your presence or in the presence of supervisors, who, in that event, will have to report and identify the party to you. If any resist or attempt to intimidate you in the discharge of your duties or attempt to intimidate the supervisors in the discharge of their duties, you are authority te arrest them." son or set of persons voting as their choice dic-

Instructions as to what should be done with the arrested persons follow, and Mr. Wilson closes his communication thus:

"I have appointed you believing that you will be conscientious in the performance of your duties, and I shall expect and exact conduct and deportment in conformity with the belief."

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

EASTBOUND SHIPMENTS OF FREIGHT.

Chicago, Sept. 19.-A comparatively good showing was made by the railroads last week in custbound freight shipments. The movement from Chicago amounted to 63,751 tons, against 55,540 for the preceding week, an increase of 8.211 tons, as against 60,191 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 8.560 tons. The traffic was made up of the following articles: Flour, 2,448 tons; grein and mill stuffs, 25,067 tons; provisions, iard, etc., 10,613 tons; dressed beef, 12,046 tons; butter, 1,409 tons; hides, 2,800 tons; lumber, 6,231 tons; miscellaneous, 2,737 The Michigan Central took the lead in the amount of freight carried, its proportion being 10,509 The Lake Shore took second place with 9,989 tons, and the Chicago and Erie third place with 8,419

Lake shipments amounted to 130,422 tons, sgainst 86,876 tons during the preceding week, a guin of

Shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the senboard by the roads in the Central Truffic Association last week amounted to 23,284 tons, against 21,282 the preceding week, an increase of 2,104 tons, ns against 23,358 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 74 tons. Of this traffic the Vanderbilt lines carried 52 per cent, the Pennsylvania lines 25 per cent, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 13 per cent, and the Ealtimore and Ohio 10 per cent.

CHAIRMAN MIDGELEY COMING EAST.

Chicago, Sept. 19.- Chairman Midgeley, of the Western Freight Association, left here for New-York this evening to do some missionary work. He has called a meeting of the Atlantic Coast lines for Wednesday, when he will call into play all his powers of persuasion to bring about a restoration of freight rates on westbound traffic by way of the southern routes. On Thursday or Friday he expects to have a conference with the Trunk Line, Canadian Pacific and Great Northern representatives concerning the demoralization of rate to the Northwest. If all other efforts fail, Mr. Midgeley will proceed to Boston and labor with the New-England roads, which are the initial lines in the Canadian Pacific's cut rates, Eester to St. Paul. If rates are not speedily advanced it will not be because of any lack of earnest effort on the part of Chairman Midgeley.

FIGHTING THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

Chicago, Sept. 19 (special).-District-Attorney Milchrist and his assistants are preparag for a big legal fight before Judge Gresham to morrow. The life of the Interstate Commerce law is at stake. The battle was begun by the railroads when the Interstate Commerce Commission was investigating the railroads here last July. The railroad agents examined de clined to answer pointed questions, and the Illinois Steel Company refused to produce its books for in-Both the company and the railroad agents question the right of the commission to go thus deeply into the investigation, declaring that Congress had as constitutional right to confer such extraordinary powers. Lyman Tramball, John P. Wilson and half a lozen other constitutional lawyers will represent the dozen other constitutional lawy and the Inter-rullroads and the Illine's Stort Company, while Inter-state Commerce Commissioner Clements, Special Agent Frank Kreischman, representing the commission, and W. W. Dabley, the legal representative of the com-mission, with the District Attorney and Judge John P. Hand, will represent the Government.

CUTTING RATES FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 19 (Special).-The Chicago and Ohio River rate war broke out in violent form to-day, the Monon road making an attack at all competitive points. General Passenger Agent Barker announced the following schedule of prices: From Chicago to indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati, \$3 50; to

Evensville, \$4 50, and to Nashville, \$8. This is a clear reduction to all these points except Indianapolis of \$4 50 a ticket. Whether the Pennsylvania and Big Four will attempt to meet these rates is not known, but they will probably be forced into meeting them on Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati busi-Eastern Illinois, which, in connection with the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, familiarly known as the "Air-Line" is charged with making a \$2 50-rate from Louisville to Chicago, in order to reach the Eastern Illinois. It was necessary for the Monon to take in Evansville and Nashville, the most im-portant points on the Eastern Illinois system.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 19,-The New-York, Newthe annual meeting to be held in this city October 19, there will be submitted for the approval of the etockholders the leases of the Housatonic Railroad Company, the New-Haven and Derby Railroad Comand the Providence and Worcester Rallroad Company, all for ninety-nine years, to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. There will also be submitted the act of the General Assembly of Rhode Island to authorize the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company to make a lease, and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to ac-

WANT A REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES.

Chicago, Sept. 19 (Special).—Passenger Traffic Manager White, of the canta Fe road, has certified an application to the (Commissioners of the Western tinental passenger rates Easthound, between Pacific Coast points and the Missouri River, of \$4 first-class 85 second class. It has been well understood for several days that something of this kind was coming, but it was expected that a much heavier cut would be made. The application was first presented to the Transcontinental Association and declined.

THE BROOKLYN CITY ROAD'S CAPITAL.

Albany, Sept. 19.-The State Railroad Commission has granted the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for permission to increase its capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The increase is to be used in equipping the road with the single trolley electric motor power, permission for which change was granted by the Board some time ago.

RAILROADS MUST PAY THEIR TAXES.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19 .- In the suit of the C., C., C. St. L. and P. Rullway against Treasurer Backus, of Marion County, Ind., to enjoin the collection of taxes missioners, and to have such assessment declared void on four points, Judge Brown in the Circuit Court this morning decided against the railroad, sustaining the constitutionality of the tax law.

THE ERIE ROAD WANTS TO USE THE TROLLEY. Albany, Sept. 19 .- The Eric Rollroad has asked the State Railroad Commissioners to extend the time by which that road must equip all its cars, under the law, with automatic couplers. An application has been filed with the Board for permission to use the troiley electric motor on that road.

REFUSED TO EXTEND THE LIMITS. Lines in the Western Passenger Association have voted down the proposition adopted by the Transcon thental Association to extend the return limits of Pacific Coast tourist tickets from six to nine months.

NEW-JERSEY'S ANNUAL FAIR OPENS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF EXHIBITS AT THE GROUNDS -MANY INTERESTING FEATURES.

The thirty-fourth annual fair of the State Agricultural Society of New-Jersey was begun in Waverley Park, midway between Newark and Elizabeth, yester day, and it will be continued dally until Friday even ing. The opening yesterday was informal, the only business done being the reception of the exhibits and their assignment to space in the different build During the morning hundreds of speed and fancy

horses, many more hundreds of herds of imported and domestic cattle, and a large quantity of fine sheep and hogs were unloaded from Pennsylvania Railroad cars and taken to their sheds or pens or pigeons, guinea-pigs, rabbits, and some very fine game fowls came from every county in the State. The exhibits in the women's household and art and domestic department promises to be an unusually teath from Newark, Elizabeth, Orange and places with bundles containing specimens of their Farmers' wives will compete with city women in their exhibits of homemade bread and biscult, cake and pie, jellies, preserves and canned fruits. There will be a fine display of fancy needlework, and oil, crayon and watercolor pictures in the galleries

do when the farm products of New-Jersey are to be exhibited at the World's Fair, special inducement have been offered for all lines of produce. prizes are offered for bushels of ears of field and angar corn, stalks of field, sugar and p p corn, pecks of shell burks, common chestnuts, and Spanish chestnuts, hazelnuts, pecaus, peanuts, beechnuts, sugar-beets, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, watermelons and for dary products. The society offers \$20,000 in prizes, a large propor-tion of which will be divided in the horse and cattle departments. Senator Keep has charge of the horses. and he has several hundred splendld blooded animals in the stable. Each morning the fancy horses will be exhibited on the trotting track. A daily feature on the track will be Miss Myrtle Peck's equestriene troupe in Roman chariot, hurdle and running races. The special State prizes for cattle are for Jerseys. Guernseys and Ayreshires and high grade cow-Among the New-Jersey exhibitors are Louis Wenz, Holly Grove Farm, and J. E. Halcombe, in the Jersey class; R. I. Ridgeway, Collin B. Meaer, George La Monte, in the Guernsey class, and A. A. Corteegon in the Holstein class. Other exhibitors are from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New-York

There are 1,650 entries in the poultry and pigeon department. The American Berkshire Association offers a special premium of the ten first volumes of The American Berkshire Record," worth \$50, for the best recorded sow and litter of not less than five recorded pigs raised by a resident of New-Jersey. The annual convention of the New-Jersey Division of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held during the fair. The building will be ready this morning to receive the friends of the associa

The trotting promises to be good each afternoon The trotting promises to be good each afternoon, beginning to-day with the 3-minute class, purse \$400, sixteen entries, and the 2:20 class, paring, for a purse of \$400, eleven entries. To-day will be a good time for visitors to see all the exhibits, but to-morrow, which is known as "Family Day," there will be a big crowd, for men always bring their sives and chiltren on Wednesdays to the fair. But it is on Thursday, called "Governor's Day," that the great crowd comes yearly. Governor Abbett, and John Kean, fr., the Republican candidate for Governor's McPherson and Blodgett, State officers and politicians from all parts of the state may be seen on the fair grounds on that day.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF APPLIED DESIGN.

The New-York School of Applied Design for Women was formally opened yesterday afternoon, at Seventh ave, and Twenty-third-st. There were present seventy four pupils, mostly from this city. Judge Ingraham president of the Board of Directors, and the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, one of the directors, addressed them. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins that this school for women was started and established. The school has for its object the instrucof women in designing of all kinds, for carpe wall-paper, etc., also architectural drawing. The partments or classes, an elementary or preparatory class and a class devoted to the application of design to the manufacture of wall-paper, carpets, and in the application of elementary instruction to the work of architectural drawing and design. There are twelve instructors, including Gustav

Delouvres, chief designer of Warren, Fuller & Co., manufactuers of wall paper; A. W. Lord, with McKim, White & Mead, architects, and George Wright, head designer at Higgins & Co.'s carpet works. The directors of the school are. Judge Ingraham, president; the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church; Benjamin O. Porter, J. Carroll Beckwith, Elliu Root, William H. Fuller, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Colleger. Miss Ellen J. Pond is secretary. ASSASSINATION. | GIVEN OVER TO VETERANS. | be seen. The slip is gayly dressed in bunting | MR. HILL STILLA DEMOCRAT.

A RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT SHOT.

DENNIS SULLIVAN WOUNDED TWICE, PERHAPS FATALLY, BY A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE

IN A BROOKLYN STREET. As the superintendent of the Concy Island and Brooklyn Railrond Company, Dennis Sallivan, stepped from a car at Smith and Ninth sts., Brooklyn, last evening, was shot twice, and perhaps fatally wounded, by Frank Gately, a discharged employe of the road. Gately, an electrical mechanic, was the foreman of the company's new power-house at Smith and Ninth sts., and had been in the service of the railroad for six weeks. He and Mr. Sullivan had frequent disagreements about wages, and yesterday morning Gately packed up his kit of tools and left the place. He returned later, and hung around the building all the afternoon. Mr. Sullivan had gone out to the city line in one of the new trolley cars. At 5:40 a. m. the superin the rear platform of a trailer car. Just as he stepped to the ground, Gately opened fire with a 32-calibre re-The first shot struck Mr. Sullivan in the Gately followed him and shot him again. The bullet of war, hardship and disaster, and of final tore open Mr. Sullivan's left shoulder, passing through it. Gately made no attempt to escape, but stood, revolver comrades have met in this way, but never in in hand, calmly looking at Mr. Sullivan, who was lying that long time have they gathered at Washington bleeding in the street. He was selzed by the bystanders and Patrick Murphy, a policeman, disarmed him and took him to the Eleventh Precinct police

slightest feeling. He told the sergeant at the Eleventh Precinct station that he had shot Mr. Sullivan because the superintendent had broken a contract end of the war. At last this longing has been and discharged him. He said that instead of being gratified, and to-day the Grand Army of the Repermitted to act as a foreman, he had been sent along public begins the first day of the week's reunion the line to do odd Jobs. Dr. E. F. Drayton, the sector of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, and a retired physician, was in the office at the ing from every part of the Union, and the result power-house and gave Mr. Sullivan some attention until the arrival of Drs. Harrigan, Everson and Rand. An ambulance had been summoned, but before it ar rived the injured man was removed to his home, No. 93 Woodbull-st.

Dr. Harrigan, proted for the built in the breast, but it was imbedded in the walls of the chest and could not be taken out. The physicians held a consultation and announced that Mr. Sullivan was perhaps Intally injured, and that the chances for his recovery were Two physicians remained at Mr. Suilivan's house all last night and watched his condition care

fully.

Sullivan has been the superintendent of the rail-road company for many years, and is said to be a stockholder in the company. The road is operated by the trolley system, and the new power house was opened last Sunday. Dr. Drayton said last night that he knew that Sullivan and Gately had had a dispute yesterian moraing, and that dately had probably asked for an increase in wages and because his demand was not granted had used language which resulted in his

FRAUD BEATEN IN INDIANA.

THE COURT DECLARES TWO DEMOCRATIO GERRY. MANDERS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19,-Judge Bundy, of the Henry County Circuit Court, at Newcastle, today decided unconstitutional the gerrymander of 1886 and 1891 by the Indiana Legislature. He

CHOLERA AT CAMP LOW,

Camp Low, Sandy Hook, sept. 20 (Special).—Cholera has broken out in Camp Low. Francesco Morrene died at 9 p. m. from the disease. His death was reported by Sanitary Officer Rauch at midnight.

A widow, the mother of four children, is also stricken down. She has been isolated. The victims are said to have been passengers on the Normannia.

MORE PEOPLE TAKEN TO CAMP LOW. TROUBLE WITH A HAMBURG LINE OFFICER-THE CAMP PRETTY FULL.

population of Camp Low, on Sandy Hook, was Increased by 356 more detained passengers yesterday morning. The newcomers, like their predecessors, rate and occupiful. were brought from Hoffman Island by the steambent William Fletcher, and the total number of extles now in camp is 1,056. While the registration was going played the National coat of arms and the great on, it was found that thirteen of the arrivals were pertims of chol-ra. Dr. Hamilton was greatly dismay d bunting, which is caught back at either side distance at the discovery, and ordered that these thirtsen be playing the decorations over and above the doors. He said the Health Officer had promised that no Swin burne Island passengers would be sent there, and accuses Dr. Jenkins of breaking his word. Two of the Fletcher's cargo were ill. Francesco Moyno from the Rugia, was removed from the boat on etcher and carried to one of the hospital tens He exhibited some of the symptoms of cholera, but the doctor who attended him, says his malady is congestion of the kidneys. The other sick one wa Mary Schmidt, from the Normannia. Just before rising yesterday morning she fell from her cot, on Hoffman Island, and sustained serious injury. tack of proper medicines and appliances will probably

esuit in the woman's death.

The two Hamburg Line officials quarantined there made themselves unpleasantly conspicuous yesterday Fritz Parzellus, the second officer of the Rugin, in terfered with some women while they were waiting terfered with some women while they were waiting for their names to be enrolled. They resented his manner and appealed to George Hamilton. Upon learning the cause of the trouble, the ex-surgeon General seized Parzelius by the throat and dragged mm away. He tool the omcer that it any repetition of the trouble occurred he would put him in irons. Parzelius and Lange, the third officer of the Normannia, sent a telegram to the Hamburg Company's of fice asking that they be transported to New-York. In response the tag E. A. Stevens was sent. She came up to the dock flying a yellow flag, such as is used by quarantine boats, but General Hamilton was on the alert. He told the tag's captain that any attempt to land would result in the arrest of the tag's crew.

Dr. Jenkins received the following telegram yes terday from ex Surgeon General Hamilton, at Low: Have now ad that can be accommodated Four in hospital and one suspect in tent. No can be received at present."

GENERAL HUSTED'S CONDITION DANGEROUS.

Last night it was said that General James W. Husted! condition was most serious. He was not out of bed all day. Dr. Mason called three or four times, and the trained nurses are constantly at his bedside. breathes with great difficulty, and his other troubles are aggravated.

THE REGENTS TO HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING. Albany, Sept. 19 .- The Board of Regents will hold a special meeting here on September 29. It is thought that a Chancellor to succeed George William Curtis will

Fire broke out at 1:30 a. m. yesterday in the Round House at South Beach, owned by Michael Cabill, treas urer of the village of Edgewater. The building wa a frame structure, and burned like tinder. There is no fire department at South Feach, and little or no b ing was done to check the progress of the fire. The flames spread to the Schomar House, ewned by John erick Eachman, the brewer. Both of these buildings were also frame structures, and were destroyed. three hotels had closed for the season. Nearly all of the contents of the buildings were destroyed. The total loss is estimated to be about \$20,600. This is partly covered by insurance of different companies. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

RESCUES AT A TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRE.

Policeman Keane, of the East Sixty-seventh-st grocery on the ground floor of the four-story tene ment-house, No. 1,238 Second-ave., early yesterday morning, and helped some of the occupants to escape from the house after he had sent an alarm to call the firemen. Every person got out saicly. The damage by the fire was about \$500.

Cairo, Sept. 19.-The rapid rise of the Nile is causing great anxiety here. Several breaches have occurred in the river's banks, causing Inundations, and the railway is submerged in some parts. The governors of the provinces have been ordered to summon the native corvee to pictect the river banks.

WASHINGTON'S ROYAL WELCOME TO THE GRAND ARMY.

A BRILLIANT OPENING OF THE GREAT ENCAMP MENT AT THE CAPITAL-DEDICATION OF

DRESS BY VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON-A PARADE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AND DISTRICT MILITIA -THE CITY ELABORATELY DECORATED AND THRONG-

Washington, Sept. 19.-Once a year it has been the custom of the Grand Army of the Republic to come together at some central point and, exchanging fraternal greetings, He turned and started to run down the street, revive the memory of the days gone by, and glorious victory. For twenty-five years the As the years rolled past and the comrades drop ped out of line, the remainder of that great host has longed to come once again to the Capital City and tread once more the broad sweep of tha magnificent avenue on which they stepped with creat figure and martial bearing in 1865 at the

> For days past the comrades have been gather is an attendance that no man can closely estimate, and one certainly surpassing that ever be fore seen in Washington. All through last night the trains arrived in so many sections as to constitute an intricate problem in railroad manage ment. Besides, there were many sightseers not connected with the G. A. R.

All these people were taken care of as they arrived by the members of the Reception Committee or the numerous corps of high school boys who were detailed for the service. Those who had seoured accommodations at hotels or boardinghouses were directed to their destination, those who had heedlessly and without regard to warning circulars sent out by the Citizens' Committee neglected to engage lodgings, were furnished with addresses where bed and board might be had. In some way everybody was cared for. The vast barracks erected in Gartield Park, southeast of the Capitol, and those just south of the reunion grounds, known as Camp Alger, were filled by thousands of veterans, and in addition the many public school buildings were turned into temporary quarters. Many tents also covered the available space in the Monument grounds and the White Lot, filled with comrades. All of these quarters were furnished to the G. A. R. free of cost by the citizens of Washington. The streets were crowded at an instructs election officers to post all election notices carly bour this morning and most of the people of under the laws of 1879. the District appeared to have abandoned the idea of business in favor of a holiday.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL RESPLENDENT. Rarely has the National Capital appeared more respiendent. Nearly all the streets and avenue route of the great parade to-morrow is almost completely covered with flags and bunting bearing such legends as "Welcome to the Grand Army of the Republic," "Welcome Veterans," "Welcome to the Nation's Defenders." The public buildings have received special care in their decorations, and those of the White House and the

On the north front of the White House are disthe port cochere hand-wide bands of tri-colored bunting, which is caught back at either side dis-The pillars in front are wound with dags, and upon each one is hung a shield bearing a corps badge. These badges are also placed at intervals along the entire front of the building. Directly over the front door hangs a bronze Grand Army badge about five feet in length. Flags hand from the windows around the entire building.

The wings of the State, War, and Navy buildings are almost completely covered with flags and streamers of bunting. The Treasury is more profusely decorated than any other of the Department buildings. The long line of granite pillars on the east side is covered with bright, new flags and on each hangs a large shield in colors bearing some appropriate legend. Heavy folds of bunting are festooned from the coping around the four sides of the building and fac-imiles of the great Treasury seal hang from the roof on each side. Flags are everywhere displayed. The feature of the decorations of the Postoffice Department building is the display of the portraits in heroic size of President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Thomas, McPherson, Banks, Roseerans and others of the foremest generals of the war. Each of these is the centre of an artistic de sign in the National colors. The Interior Department building is also tastefully decorated, as are a'so the Agricultural Department building and that of the Department of Justice.

THE ELABORATE REVIEWING STANDS. The reviewing stand for the Vice-President is on Pennsylvania-ave., directly in front of the Treasury building. The Vice-President's stand oc-cupies the central portion, with wings on each side. A graceful home-like roof, or canopy, which overs the central portion, has been appropriately braped in gilt and colors. This stand will accomaddate about 500 people. That from which Comnander-in-Chief Palmer and his staff and invited nests will review the veterans is in front of the War Department. Pedestals at the entrance support stands of colors. The stand for the accommo port stands of colors. The stand for the accommo-lation of the 500 school children who are to sing the National hymns and many of the old wartime songs has been built on the corner of Fifteenth-st, opposite the Treasury grounds and facing down the avenue. Pertraits of Lincoln, Washington and some of the famous generals occupy the front of the structure, intertwined with flars and sprigs of laurel. All of the supports are entwined with evergreens. The Pension Hall, where the Citi-zens' Committee will hold a reception in honor of the officers and members of the National Encamp-ment, is also lavishly decorated. ARRANGEMENT OF GRAND ARMY PLACE.

The feature of the day was the dedication of Grand Army Place, as it is called, which is the great ellipse known as the White Lot, just south of the grounds of the Executive Mansion. It is one magnificent lawn of many acres. Here

is one magnificent lawn of many acres. Here has been laid out a reproduction of the closing campaign of the war. The positions of the Federal armies have been indicated by the arrangement of tents and stands. In the centre of the field, representing Richmond, is a commodious grand stand. Surrounding it are many tents representing the position of the various Army corps. The novelty of the ground is the place set apart for the reamion of the Naval and Marine veterans, on which has been erected a reproduction of the frigate Kearsarge, which sunk the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

Some few of the minor appointments of the fold vessel, such as hatches, are left off purposely to make room for sittings, promenades and dancing. The deck is marked, however, to show the location and size of the hatches and tracks of the swivel guns. Two breech-loading gunspoint out of the ferward ports, which will be used for saluting purposes and to "fire down" the ensign at sundown. On the spar deck the section of the rudder-post of the old Kearsarge, which received and held a shell from the Alabama, may

THE EXERCISES OF THE DAY.

A PARADE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AND DEDI

CATION OF GRAND ARMY PLACE. Washington, Sept. 19.-The dedication of Grand army Place was preceded by a parade. The princi-pal part in it was taken by the regular soldiers flors and marines stationed in Washington and th District of Columbia National Guard. The procession consisted of five brigades commanded by General Eugene A. Carr. U. S. A., as follows: Troop of the Regular Army, Naval batteries and marines, District National Guard, posts of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and Sons of Veterans.

The procession started at 10 o'clock from Sec st., west of the Capitol, and marched up Pennsylvania- party just once, at the very end of his speech, ave, to a stand in front of the Treasury, where it was just after saying that candidates were nothing, and reviewed by Vice-President Morton. The main body of the procession continued on its way by Seven-teenth-st. Into Grand Army Place, the cavalry ontingent remaining behind to form an escort for the Vice-President.

To prevent the encroachments of the great crowd, the sidewalks on the line of march were strongly enclosed by a steel wire rope carried by heavy timber The veterans of the G. A. R. were con spicuous among the spectators. At the corner of was obliged to make a turn to the right. Instead of the old-fashloned wheel, the regular troops and the District militia wheeled by fours, thus affording the veterans the first illustration of the new tactics. The eterans smiled when they saw a body of men come spinning along on bleycles, with carbines strapped their backs, but the smile of amusement gave way to a look of surprise and interest as they witnessed handiness and dexterity of the wheelmen. A company of pretty girls, daughters of veterans, clad in blue and white, with faunty red caps and carrying diminutive rifles, elicited much applause. They followed Commander Dinsmore and staff, of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and preceded the body of the command.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE PARADE.

The procession was officially reviewed from the stand north of the War Department built for the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. On the stand were Vice-President Morton; Senators Manderson, Falmer and Prector, officially representing the Senate of the United States; Senator Paddock, General Mc Cook, Secretary of the Senate, and Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine; General Palmer, commander in chief of the G. A. R., and staff; General Schoffeld and staff; Admiral Greer, Colonel G. M. Husted and Dr. Erin Gardner. The reviewing party descended the platform after the last company had passed, and, taking car-riages, were escorted to Grand Army Place, where the dedication ceremontes were held.

The dedication was by Vice-President Morton, as the representative of President Harrison, who was de-tained at Loon Lake. At 12 o'clock an artillery salute from the guns on the fac-simile of the Kearsarge in the rear of the stand, sounded, and a few minutes inter Vice-President Morton was ushered to his place on the stand, where he was greeted by Secretaries Noble, Tracy and Foster, Attorney General Miller, General Lucius Fairchild, Past Commander of the G. A. R.; Major-General Reynolds and others of distinction. Commander-in-Chief Palmer was a moment later shown to his seat.

At 12:10 o'cleck a bugler from the United States Marine Band sounded the assembly, and Comrade Mo Elroy called those present to order. The Rev. D. Payne, of Piorida, Chaplain in Chief of the G. A. R., offered prayer, beseeching the Almighty to bless the place. He made a special plea for the restoration to health of Mrs. Harrison. "The Red, White and Blue" was of Mrs. Harrison. "The Red, White and Blue" was played by the band, and then Commissioner John W. Pouglats, of the District of Columbia, was introduced. He said that this place in which they were assembled had been known as the White Lot. The only one name to which that could give place was "Grand Army Place." As a municipal officer he was here to assent with pride and pleasure, on behalf of the District, to the change of the name of White Lot to Grand Army Place.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PALMER'S ADDRESS. There was a ripple of applause when Commander-in-Chief Palmer, of the G. A. R., was introduced to assemblage to deliver the introductory address.

served, and no one will object if, when you get together to day, the recollections of past dangers tempt you to be enthusiastic.

I have often heard the boys say: "My corps won't fight in some particular contest," but you must bear in mind that a large number of the "boys" who were on the other side will mingle with you during your visit in Washington, and it is very likely that they will have some recollection of what occurred from 1801 to 1805. Whatever differences of opinion we may have as to the galiantry of the several corps, there is one point upon which we all agree, that, whether it was the comrade who wore the star or the earle, whether it was the who wore the insignal of a non-cummisstened officer, or the common soldier who carried his musket in the ranks, each was loyal to the common cause for which he served, and each tried to do his full duty as he saw it. The same can be said for each corps and its gallant commander, each did its full share in the contest, and each shared in the effortions achievements of the Union Arny.

The thought that so many of our galiant leaders cannot be with us to-day fils our hearts with many sad reflections. They would respond as cheerfully at the call of friendship as they did in 1801 to the call of duty. The vacant places they have left in our ranks are more suggestive than the presence of the living, and if they are not with us to-day, it is because other giories are reserved for them, while we are left with others to enjoy the fruits of their great labors. To-day you will meet and look into the faces of comrades you have not seen for years. You will take each other by the hand, and recall the scenes and incidents through which you have passed, and repeat the story of how the leatile was won.

I congrutuate for you the committee who have had this grand work in charge. I know you will all enjoy and appreciate the results of the labor they have so generously given for your pleasure. You will once more more and touch elbow again with the comrade who helped to add to the

comrade who helped to add to the fame of your respective corps.

And now, comrades, I know you all share my feelings of profound regret over the circumstances which have caused the absence of one whom you would have all been delighted to see and hear, and who had anticipated the pleasure of joining you all in the festivities of the week, a comrade whose gallant services to the Nation in the hour of peril have been supplemented by his wise and patriotic management of the affairs of this great republic in time of peace.

The reference in the speech of General Palmer to The reference in the speech of General Palmer to address. A veteran on the ground outside the stand seized the opportunity to propose in a loud voice.

three cheers for Comrade Harrison," which suggestion the crowd took up with three vigorous rou

THE PRESIDENT SENDS HIS REGRETS. General Palmer, at the conclusion of the address, end the following lelegram from the President, re-

Lore ting his hability to be present:

Loon take, N. Y., september 18, 1892.
General John Paimer, Commander-in-Chlef, G. A. R.
I had looked forward with much interest to the
great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesday of the
victors' march of 1803. I would have estemmed it
one of the highest honors of my public life to have
welcomed to the National Capital and to have reerived in its historic avenus this representative
assembly of the men who not only saved the city
from threatened destruction, but made it the worthy
political capital of an unbroken Union. It would
also have been one of the most favored and tender inident of my private life to have taken these comrades
again by the hand, but all this has been denied to
me by the intervention of a sad and imperative duty,
and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial
greetings and good wishes.

Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and
sympathetic message. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that he had
also received word from the Fresident that he was cretting his mability to be present:

ilso received word from the President that he was ompelled with great regret to withdraw his invita tion to the Grand Army to a reception in the White House on the evening of Wednesday, when he had expected to welcome each of them; but that the House and grounds would be open and give a silent welcome to the veterans. The President directed that the White House and grounds be kept open to them at other hours than these at which it open to the public. Its decorations, its illumination at night and its open doors were intended as the slient welcome of the President. This announcement was greeted with applause, renewed when the Com-mander-in-Chief Introduced Mr. Morton, Vice-Prestdent, as one who though not a comrade in its literal ense, was with them in sympathy and spirit,

The formal dedication address was then delivered the Vice President, who spoke ina rather low, but clear and distinct voice, as follows: Soldlers and Sailors of the Grand Army of the

Continued on Seventh Page.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HE MAKES A LONG SPEECH TO PROVE IT.

A BIG MEETING IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

BROOKLYN-MR. CLEVELAND'S NAME MEN TIONED IN THE ORATOR'S

LAST SENTENCE.

Bets were freely offered in Brooklyn yesterday that Senator David B. Hill would not mention ex-President Cleveland in his speech in the Academy of Music last evening. But those who made them lost, for he named the candidate of his principles everything.

It was an old-time Democratic audience, which filled the Academy to its utmost capacity. Shirtsleeves predominated in the galleries, and were even seen upon the main floor. In the boxes and parquet seats were a considerable number of women. Superstitious people found an ill omen in the fact that there were thirteen portraits of Cleveland and thirteen of Stevenson among the decorations of Fitteenth-st. and Pennsylvania-ave, the procession the hall, which consisted of flags arranged in "sunbursts" and decorative banners.

Senator Hill was taken to the Clarendon Hotel upon his arrival in Brooklyn, where a number of prominent Democrats met him and escorted him to the Academy of Music. Among those upon the Pratt, James Shevlin, James W. Ridgway, William B. Hurd, whose striking likeness to the late Mr. Beecher attracted much attention to him; Mark D. Wilber, Felix Campbell, T. McCants Stewart, J. C. Hendrix, William Barre, Lyman Burnham and H. D. Polhemus.

Senator Hill entered with Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, escorted by Thomas Pearsall, chairman of the Kings County Campaign Committee. There was a great outburst of applause to greet the orator of the evening, and most of the audience rose to their feet and cheered, while waving hats and handkerchiefs. The noise lasted for several seconds. There was a cry of "What's the matter with Dave Hill?" but the response, "He's all right," was feeble.

Mr. Pearsall, as head of the county organize tion, opened the meeting and assured the audience that the Democrats were all united this year. When he mentioned the names of Cleveland and Hill the applause for the latter was far greater

CONGRESSMAN COOMBS PRESIDES. Congressman W. J. Coombs was made the presiding officer, and he contented himself with calling for the pleasure of the meeting. Assistant

District-Attorney Clarke read a few names of a long list of vice-presidents, headed by Mayor Boody, who was absent, as were many others. The name of "Boss" McLaughlin was left off it, but he was in a back seat. In introducing Senator Hill, Chairman Coombs

quoted his saying, "I am a Democrat." This was which lasted for fifty seconds before he was allowed to speak. His speech was a special plea for his party, with many side-thrusts at Mugwumps. He began with reiterating his well-known remark, first uttered in Brooklyn seven years ago, and was applauded when he said that individual disappointments must be forgotten in this great emergency, which called for lofty and widespread party patriotism. Applause again was called out when he asserted that there was no room in the Democratic party for political guerillas, who fought first on one side and then on the other.

Much of the speech was a dreary rehash of history, in the course of which he said that the Comrades: For the first time since the close of the great civil conflict, you will have an opportunity of meeting your comrades in arms in a headquarters provided for each of the great army corps that existed during the war. It would certainly be inviduous of me to single out or attempt to mention any particular corps for its guilant service. I know that human nature on the average is about aske, and I can appreciate how every soldier took special delight in speaking with pride of the service rendered by the corps in which he served, and no one will object if, when you get to gether to day, the recollections of past dangers tempt you to be enthusiastic. Republican party had outlived its usefulness, but plause, and only a single voice cried out, "Hear!

QUOTING FROM MR. CLEVELAND.

A quotation from Mr. Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 was made without mentioning the author by name, and later his words "Publica office is a public trust" were quoted. An effort was made to show that wages had not been raised by the Mc-Kinley bill, despite the figures of statisticians. This was the only allusion to Commisioner Peck. But the admission was made that many new industries had been established and more men employed at old ones, while there had been fewer strikes and more money had been deposited in savings banks. A portion of the speech was devoted to the Federal Elections bill and reference was made to the State campaign. The final utterance "The Old Guard will do its duty, but look out for the raw recruits," was received with great

A Republican who heard the speech said that Mr. Hill should receive a diamond pin from the Republican National Committee for its delivery. The Senator began as follows:

I am reminded of the fact that it was in this edifice, upon a memorable occasion in 1885, that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid Democracy sentiment, "I am a Democrat." and under the existing political situation I know of no more appropriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago Con vention and I am a Democrat still.

Your cordial invitation to unite with you in the opening of this campaign could not well be de did from a Democratic organization embracing those who during all my political life have been among my stanchest and truest friends.

The National Democratic Convention of 1892 has passed into history with its record, its triumphs and its disappointments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. It was the court of last resort established by party usage as the final arbiter to determine the conflicting interests and claims of can-didates. States and sections, and its decision will be accepted with loyal acquiescence by every true and patriotic Democrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline, and respects the ob-ligations which he assumes in its membership. From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned. State pride should be subordinated to the general good; real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions should be sacrificed and individual disappointment should be forgotten in this great emergency, which demands from us all the exhibition of a widespread and lofty party patriotism.

THE NEED OF LHOWING A SOLID FRONT. Permit me to reapeat what I had the honor of exressing to the Tammany Society on the 4th of July inst, before the echoes of our National Convention had scarcely died away, as follows: "Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the Democracy of New-York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and to regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour." I reiterate those sentiments now.

Political parties are a necessity under our system of free government, but parties cannot exist and accomplish successful results without unity of action, prompt acquiescence in the conclusions of the ma jority and vigorous co-operation under competent lead ership to secure the common object. To this end in-dividual preferences and personal opinions must give way to the judgment of the party councils. The parts platform, in all its essential particulars, must be deemed to be the infallible party guide, and the party's candidates are our candidates and are entitled to our

There is no place in honorable American politics for either of the great political armies, but who, while